## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1897.

Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls.

Business office ...... 238 | Editorial rooms .... A S TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month. Daily only, three months.....

Sunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. .. I5 cts Daily, per week, by carrier ... Dally and Sunday, per week, by carrier ..... 20 cts WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents of send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be spanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co.

217 Dearborn street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn, avenue and F street.

# -- Sixteen Pages--

Before Congress sets the government to running railroads it should make sure of a large surplus in the treasury. It would

Why does not somebody rise up and queswhere the vote increased from 420,000 in 1892 to 545,000 in 1896?

"D. B. H." is the cabalistic title of an the Buffalo Courier. D. B. H. Oh. yes; sure enough. But where has he been all this time?

About this time of the year a good many new Governors are adjusting themselves to of the gubernatorial chair and the voice of the legislator is heard in the

The President-elect seems to be experiencing some difficulty in getting the men he desires for his Cabinet, Senator Allison be ing unwilling to take up the duties incumbent upon secretary of state, and Mr. Dingley, of Maine, being unwilling to assume the heavy responsibilities of the office of secretary of the treasury

With the election of the Republican candidate for senator in Pennsylvania the most remarkable senatorial succession ever known will come to an end. The elder Cameron figured in seven senatorial contests, in four of which he won, while the younger Cameron has been in four, in all of which he was the victor. But the Cameron dynasty has come to an end.

The ancient Greeks are said to have done their advertising chiefly by the town crier, who was not permitted to offend the ears of citizens with his proclamations unless accompanied by a musician to give him the correct pitch. Perhaps this lack of the right pitch caused the disastrous fallure of the distinguished Mr. Bryen's two advertising tours this season.

It has been demonstrated in Glasgow, Berlin, and several English cities that city ownership of railroads, tramways, waterworks, gasworks, baths, laundries, industrial-education schools, etc., not only promotes the public welfare, but increases the revenues and lowers taxes. The success of the experiment depends on wise, skillful and honest management, and it is not certain that it would succeed in American

Papers are publishing the periodical state ment that there is a powerful liberal ele ment in Canada favorable to annexation to the United States. There is nothing in it A large majority of the people in Canada leading and influential element to annexation. The torvism of Canada is the most intense in the British empire. Besides, there are several reasons which would cause the United States to hesitate about annexing Canada, even it Great Britain should give its consent, which

Republicans in Washington are doing some close figuring on the prospect of the point out that there will be ninety senators, and that if Mr. Pritchard, of North is re-elected and a Republican senator is elected in Kentucky, and if Senator Mantle, of Montana, understands the wishes of his constituents, the vote on the new tariff bill in the Senate will be a tie, cast the deciding vote. There is rather a discouraging number of its in that propo-

The results of anti-toxin in the treatment of diphtheria, as reported in Boston, are most remarkable. Five years ago the percentage of deaths from diphtheria to the total number of cases was 30.59; a year later the percentage rose to 32.49. In 1895, when the anti-toxin began to be used extensively, the percentage of deaths was 14.48, while during the year which has just closed it per cent. A decrease of fatality of nearly one in three cases to about one in nine is a wonderful change, in that it deprives of its terrors one of the diseases which has been most dreaded

It is a fact that women live longer than of 213 centenarians in the year twenty-one centenarians, of statistician found sixty-aix persons who were more than one hundred years of age, forty-three of whom were women. It is a nctable fact that in all countries more boys than girls are born, but that the mortality i greatest among male children. Physicians say that, although women are known as the weaker sex, they excel men in what may b called toughness of fiber. It may be added that nearly all those who passed the onehundred-year milestone were poor. The millionaire does not figure in the list of

The judge of a police court in New York | ment in favor of the protection of forests. has made a study of drunkenness | One result of the growing sentiment is the | these girls are sent to the Reformatory simphases says that public intoxica- establishment of Arbor day in most of the ply because they are waifs and the only tion is decreasing. He examined the rec-

population had increased to 1,205,209, and the number of drunk and disorderly cases had decreased nearly 13,000, or to 44,292. In 1895 the number of these cases, in proportion to the population, had decreased .0354 per cent, In 1890 the percentage of decrease in the cases was .035, and in 1895 the population the absence of any other explanation, the figures certainly indicate a decrease in public drunkenness.

#### AN ADVOCATE OF STRIKES.

In the current issue of the North Amer-

ican Review Mr. M. E. J. Kelley puts forth

the theory that "all strikes are beneficial to the working people, whether they succeed or fail," because every strike sets the people to thinking about the conditions of paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve | the workers. But for strikes, Mr. Kelley urges, many people would not think of the conditions or of their relations to civiliza-All communications intended for publication in | tion generally. There must be some violent disturbance to arouse the public mind. If the views of Mr. Kelley are based upon sound principles, the more strikes the better. The real labor reformer would advise a strike wherever he saw men at work, and would only have them seek employment that they might have an opportunity to create a disturbance by striking. If Mr. Keiley's policy were carried out no

productive enterprise could go on. No man having capital would invest it in any enerprise requiring the employment of labor, because he would know that the men he might employ, acting upon the theory of Mr. Kelley, would strike as soon as they enterprises employing labor would eventuto consider conditions, and the first of a few Anarchists declare themselves in tion the honesty of the election in Texas, these conditions would be an ending of some crime, but in the affairs of the nation

> Fortunately, few men are of the heroic mold of Mr. Kelley. The mass will not strike unless it is made very clear to them that their strike will end in their advantage. There would be very few strikes if those leading in them should go to those whom they would have for followers and candidly tell them that the chances for no strikes if those who would foment them should declare to their associates that a strike such as they advised would be quite sure to fail. The strike follows assurance of success. It was the assurance of success given by Debs and his associates to scores of audiences which brought about his conspiracy to force the railroad companies to accept his dictation. If he had said to those audiences that failure was certain he would not have had a score of followers, even if he had proved that indirectly his strike would promote the interests of labor by calling public attention to "the conditions of the workers." It may be added that none of the conservative and trusted leaders of organized labor are in sympathy with Mr. Kelley. Even Mr. Debs has confessed that the strike should not be resorted to, under existing laws and conditions, as a remedy for the wrongs which labor may suffer.

## FORESTS AND TREE CULTURE.

The statement that a bill will be intro-

ture for the protection and preservation of the forests of Indiana, and perhaps to encourage forest culture, is suggestive of the recklessness and wastefulness of American methods. The fact has been illustrated in many ways, but in none more distinctly than the destruction of our forests. This applies with more or less force to all the States, but particularly to Indiana, nearly all of which was originally very heavily timbered. The forests were so dense that the "blazing" of the first roads was a heavy task and clearing the land was an immensely laborious work. Thousands upon thousands of giant walnut trees were felled and split into fence rails or burned which would now be worth a great sum of money Our hardwood trees, such as hickory, oak, ash, etc., of which the State had originally a vast store, have been as wastefully treated, and the present supply is not equal to the demand. If any person had predicted even fifty years ago that in half a century a bill would be introduced in the ing the subject would be to remove would have been deemed insane. Yet so it is. Recklessness and waste have done their work, as they have with wild animals, game birds, fish, etc., and now prudent people are considering methods of making new forests and restocking the streams with fish, the work of murdering and destroying

The utility of forests is much better unthis country. Every country in Europe has forestry laws which are strictly enforced, of trees. A little has been done in that diress has been made. About twenty years ago Congress passed a "timber culture act" until forty acres have been so planted. The able amount of land has been entered un- of depraved mind and vicious habits ning to be experienced. Under an act of Maine, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania Association, which has branches in several | just to the comparatively innocent girls. can do no more than cultivate public senti- them in contact with the vicious and crimi-

six States Arbor day is a legal holiday, and came without criminal in five it is made a holiday for schools.

Forestry experts and scientists estimate that the well being of a country is best promoted in respect of material resources, hygienic and climatic conditions, rainfall, etc., when 25 per cent. of the entire area is forest. The total forest area of the United per cent, of the total area. The estimated consumption of forest products for all purposes is 24,000,000,000 a year, and steadily increasing. At this rate of consumption the in the United mand on its resources. The time is not far distant when every State will recognize the for the protection of forests and the encouragement of tree culture.

#### AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

The senatorial elections held in France recently show that the Moderates who are called Republicans have made large gains from the Radicals. The Radicals are the advocates of ultra theories, and, like the Socialists, are in favor of upsetting things generally. In the recent elections this element put forth the most strenuous efforts to increase their representation in the upper house. In this the Radicals failed, losing members both to the Moderates and the Conservatives and securing but thirteen seats in ninety-seven, while the Moderates elected sixty-nine. A few years ago France was the seat of socialism. The commune was a power that could be relied upon to foment a disturbance whenever the were well at work, and thus ruin him. All | conditions seemed favorable. It was predicted twenty-five years ago that the really come to a standstill, and hundreds of | publican form of government then set up thousands of wage earners would be forced in France would fail because of the tento endure all the sufferings which would | dency of the French people towards comresult from constant lack of employment. | munism. The reverse has taken place. As Such a general striking as Mr. Kelley's | the years have passed the conservative eletheory involves would lead sensible people | ment has constantly grown. Now and then he once powerful commune has lost that force which made it, under one name or another, a terror in France,

While radicalism and socialism seem to have been losing ground among the more emotional people of France, it is evident that the same element is rapidly increasing in strength and power in Germany, where the people are naturally much more conservative and much less excitable. A bitter contest has been going on between the Emperor and the court, the army and the agrarian nobles and the masses the past few years, greatly increasing the number of Socialists. In fact, the Democratic Socialists and other factions are now so strong that they threaten to control the popular branch of the legislature. The revolt against the imperialism which Emperor William has so emphasized seems general and very determined. If the conflict should lead to open strife and resistance there can be no cause for surprise. The tightening grasp of a ruler who holds to the one idea of the divine right of kings and that people exist chiefly to afford kings the right to rule, and the ultra flict. The revolution may be, and probably will be, peaceful, unless the recklessness of the Emperor should exasperate the masses. But, whatever may be the result, the growing hostility to the Emperor and his regime in Germany is a greater menace to the future of the German empire

than France and the other powers. duced at the present session of the Legisla-The fact that under a popular government the element in favor of law and order seems to be steadily gaining ascendency, while the spread of socialism has kept pace with the growing imperialism of Wilin Germany must force the conclusion that a popular government is the most

# RESTRAINT OF JUVENILE WAIFS.

The Journal has more than once expressed itself in favor of the entire separation of the Girls' Reformatory from the Woman's State Prison. This action is urged by the State Board of Charities in its recent bulletin of legislative recommendations, and is approved by the Governor in his message. If the Legislature should take any steps in this direction, however, it should proceed with especial it seems upon its face. At first thought other quarters, with the view of relieving influences and from the stigma that at taches to the name "prison"-the general public not discriminating between the departments when the respective inmates are at liberty again. To those who make closer study of the subject this separation seems desirable only in part, or with decided limitations. At present the penal department has forty-five inmates, with a capac-Europe than is ever likely to be the case in | ity for sixty. The girls' department has comfortable accommodations for 160, and has over 200 inmates at this time. These and which, besides protecting existing for- | 200 girls are of ages varying from eight ests, encourage the planting and cultivation | years to twenty-one. A large proportion rection in this country, but not much prog- | but for their youth would have been senment. Among them are thieves, incendiatype. Officers of the courts committing acres of untimbered land on easy condi- them will testify that their depravity is often extreme. Such girls are not likely to be contaminated even by direct association with the older women of the prison department. The woman who, in a fit jealous fury, has murdered her rival, her lover, or her husband, does not necessarily encourage her companions to the commis to get a patent for the land. A consider- | sion of similar crimes, but the one who i der this law, and some results are begin- | certain to have an immoral influence upon her companions. Insubordination at the in Congress of 1891 the President is authorized | stitution usually occurs, according to th to make public forest reservations, and sey- | officers' reports and police statistics, among enteen such reservations of 1,000,000 acres the girls of the Reformatory proper. The ber of the Reform School girls and not the convicts. These are not the girls who pessible that they may be reformed, but it York established a Forest Commission sev- | must be under restrictions that are prisonmade, should be of one class of these girls grade them and a merit system has been

many of whom are mere children, to keep

States for the voluntary planting of trees other place of refuge is the County Poor-

onduct cases that came into the police then every State in the Union has estab- their parents or guardians wish to be rid tiff did not confess to be true. The trial courts was 57,220. The population of the lished the day, twenty-one by legal enact- of the responsibility of caring for them: ment and the rest in some formal way. In some had shown a vicious tendency, but ily be trained into forgetfulness of their early life if their associations were of the

building and equipment of a separate prison

to accommodate the forty-five female convicts will not solve the problem and will lacks in means of providing for its orphans by the Board of Charities as the first, and, presumably, the most important of its suggestions to the Legislature. Local orphan asylums are full to overflowing. The Board of Children's Guardians in Indianapolis ties. Whether an industrial school should be provided for children who are homeless and helpless but not necessarily criminal or vicious, or whether a house of detention | lic trust, it should be no libel to print the should be established to hold them until they could be placed in families are matters not to be decided hastily, but it is certain that this class of dependents deserves attention, and that measures taken in that line would be a carrying out in a real sense of both suggestions made by the Board of Charities. The female criminals would then be under one roof, to be kept separate as now, if desired, while the girls who are there through no particular fault of their own will be rightfully free from

#### NOISES IN CITIES.

prison stigma and evil associations.

As a result of the efforts of several clergymen the newsboys of the national capital have been forbidden to cry their papers on the streets on Sundays. A great ado is being made over the matter by the boys and their friends, and an attempt will be made to have the order rescinded. The incident is not mentioned here as text for a discourse on the woes of newsboys. If their cries can be silenced on one day of the week by so much will peace and quiet be secured to the people of the city; but if on one day, why not every day? And if they are silenced only on Sunday, why should the injunction stop with them and not include the clergymen or other persons responsible for the ringing of church bells? Church bells are a relic of the period when clocks and watches did in no better way. In cities they are of clangor jars upon sensitive nerves with more force than do the shrill cries of the occasional newsboy. But bells and boys streets. Everywhere more or less attention is being given to the mitigation the deafening sounds. Even in London crusade has been undertaken against them Milk-dealers, it seems, cry their wares there as hucksters do here, and war is being made upon them. Street musicians are also an object of attention with a view either to suppressing them or to confining their operations to a limited number of houses in the day. None of these things however, is an important part of the noise that wears upon the nerves and health of dwellers in cities. It is the thunder of traffic, the rattling of wagons over paved streets, the jar and rumble of trolley cars, the clang of gongs on cars, on fire and patrol wagons, on peddlers and scissorsgrinders' carts and on bicycles-it is al these things that cause the wear and tear of nervous systems, in this day of push and hurry, and it is not clear, at th stage of mechanical development, how the evil can be remedied. The universal use of rubber tires will do something, and time doubtless means will be found for making street cars comparatively noiseless and for substituting a more agreeable instrument for ear-splitting gongs. Meanwhile until these twentieth century improvements arrive the public must endure the noises as best it can. AUTHORS AND MEMORY.

A French writer, Edouard Toulouse, has tested novelist Zola's mental qualities and finds what he and others commenting upon it choose to regard as a remarkable weak ness of memory. Zola, it was found, could not recognize well-known citations from Moliere, Balzac, Hugo and George Sand and in some cases even failed to remember his own early writings when passages from them were read to him. There is nothing whatever remarkable about this. As a rule, the man with a good verbal memory, the man always ready with a quotation and the not a producer of literature. There are exceptions to the rule, doubtless, but as class it may be said that the writers, espe cially those of originality, although they may spend much time in reading other men's books, do not burden their memories with the literal thoughts found in those books. They absorb the substance, they recall them in outline or transfuse them in their own mental crucibles until they are really their own. It is not to be wondered at, then, that they forget who wrote this line or who that, or that they even fai altogether to remember such utterances. s not strange that he cannot remember his own early utterances. It would be surprising if he could do so. Why should he remember? He produced a certain work to other productions and the first ceased to they originated, he would recall the conditions under which they were expressed and they would come back to him as his own; otherwise his books are, probably, for the have grown cold, so to speak, as the books believe that the orator who made a speech under a special inspiration can deliver it

More than a year ago ex-Mayor Smith, ords for twenty years, and found that in by the people. Nebraska was the first State house; some are there under the charge of | that he had fied the city in consequence, 1875 the number of drunk and disorderly to establish Arbor day, in 1874, and since incorrigibility, which was the only charge which the plain- | will prove successful, and give to naviga-

and connived with the plaintiff. them, and so young that they might read- | The attention of the judge was called to the unheard-of performance, but he refused to have the offending juror withdrawn from the case. Thereupon the Times's people Now, it seems to the Journal that the withdrew from the court. The judge in his charge told the jury that they might find punitive damages if they believed there was malice. Lest the jury should not believe that the article was inspired by malice, the judge asserted in effect that malice existed. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of \$45,000 and overruled a motion for a new trial. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the verdict was set aside on the ground that the damages were excessive and that a new trial should have been granted. The fact that it is a libel to print a man's record recalls the old English theory of libels, namely, the greater the truth the greater the libel. If a man is a candidate for any position of public or semi-pubtruth concerning him. Thanks to the last Legislature, the abuses of the old law re-

> garding libel were repealed. Reports to the State Department from liplomatic officers show that nearly all European countries have laws or regulations specially designed to exclude American dentists, the fact being generally recognized that European dentists cannot compete with them. In Austria-Hungary there is only one American dentist practicing, and he received a special permit from the Emperor after renouncing his American citizenship and becoming naturalized in Austria. In Rome foreign dentists are permitted to practice only among people of their own nationality. They are not permitted to do in Rome as Romans do.

Obviously. "Jefferson has some whisky in his house that has been there for more than fifteen years."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"What an unsociable brute he must be!" All in the Draw.

"As I understand it," said the Innocent Man, lucky in the draw." "It ain't so much in bein' lucky as bein'

quick, out our way," explained Rubberneck

A Just Fate. "Still got that race horse?" "Mean the one that was always flying the

"Yes." "No. I sent him to the glue factory. was bound to make him stick, even if I had

Some Shooting.

"Yassir." said 'Rastus, "da shore was some shootin' at de club las' night, Mr. formed. Mistah Washington Bates, he shot seben an' eleben nine times in procession, Pete Johnson shot out de lights, and I shot ober de fence."

#### SCIENTIFIC.

Waste gases from blast furnaces at Horde, Germany, are to be used in gas engines, which will drive dynamos for light and power.

By thermo-electric methods, Holman, Lawrence and Barr have found that copoer melts at 1095 degrees Cent.; silver at 70 degrees, platinum at 1759 degrees, and aluminium at 660 degrees.

The wave length of the Roentgen rays is determined by Herr L. Fomm, is .000,014 millimeter, which is about onefifteenth of that of the shortest ultraviolet waves yet accurately measured. The theodolites used at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory for measuring

clouds were lately turned upon a flock of ducks that was flying over. The birds were found to be at a height of 958 feet above the lower station, in the Neponset valley, and they were flying at the rate of 47.8 miles an hour. A report of the forest conservator of

West Australia shows that timber is abundant. Nearly all Australian woods, however, are more remarkable for durability than ease of working, the kauri pine of New Zealand being the only wood of Australasia comparable with the pine and fir timbers of Europe and North America. The principal South Australian timber is the jarrah, of which the colony has about A complete racial survey of the living

adult population of Switzerland is proposed by Dr. Rudolph Martin, of Zurich. observations of each individual would include measurements-twenty-eight in allwith a few simple instruments, together with color of hair and eyes, complexion, shape of head, face, nose, etc. The object sought is to determine what types among the inhabitants represent pure varieties and what others indicate hybrid forms. A magnified phonograph record was exhibited by Professor McKendrick during a recent address to the Edinburgh Royal Society. The vibrations occurring in half a second were spread over a length of twenty feet, and showed that any word is

idly into each other, the musical sounds of the vowels predominating, "Constantinople" shows 700 to 900 vibrations. word can be read from the curves, and two tracings of the same word would rarely, if ever, be alike.

Whether memory is a purely mechanical process or not, it has a curious analogy in retain an impression of a previous different magnetization, and in other phenomena of similar kind. Through this principle it is even possible-theoretically, at leastto make a doll that would remember that its hand had been burned! Suppose, says Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, a manikin to be so constructed that on being held to candle a wire spring in its head would cause its hand to be thrust into the flame. and, after heating, to be withdrawn. Such toy is simply an automaton influenced solely by circumstances, and if brought to the candle a thousand times it would still thrust its hand into the flame. But suppose the spring is replaced by one showing elastic hysteresis very markedly. hand may now be thrust into the flame and withdrawn as before, but the spring has a different arrangement of atoms, so that the hand is again brought to the candie it is withdrawn without repeating the act of thrusting into the flame. If allowed to rest a few months, however, the original property returns to the wire. The manikin has temporarily lost its memory, but as the impression is again renewed it now once more avoids the flame. The idea of electric signaling without

wires is said to have been first suggested

in a letter in the Mechanic's Magazine of

Dec. 30, 1837. Steinhill, regarded in Ger-

many as the inventor of the telegraph, directly afterward recognized the possibility of the plan, but only in recent years have experiments met with any degree of success, and even these have thus far offered little of practical value. The new system of Signor Marconi, a young Italian sults. At least it has met with favor from Mr. Preece, the expert of the British telegraph department, who declares that it will be fully tested without regard to expense. The system, it is stated, depends on electrostatic effects on electric waves of so high a rate as 250,000,000 per second These vibrations seem to be projected in the same way as those of light, and can be refracted and reflected, and, indeed, made to exhibit all the phenomena of light. In this system no wire on each sid is necessary, as in a system already tried Vibrations are set up by one apparatus and received by the other-the secret being that the receiver must respond to the number of vibrations of the transmitter. Both sets of apparatus are carried in ordinary-looking boxes. Marconi's invention includes novel and beautiful devices not yet made public, and by means of these. making practical use of the waves first generated by Hertz, vibrations set in moion in one box ring a bell in the other. experiments thus far having proven satisfactory up to two miles. It was Lord Kelvin who dubbed the invention "the elechad issued bogus checks, but it was denied | tric eye," concerning which, Mr. Preece says, a great deal of nonsense has been

tors a new friend, as warnings of dangerous rocks can be given by day or night in any state of weather.

One of the greatest sufferers from imported pests during the last quarter of a century has been Jamaica. To rid the island of the black and brown rats that were destroying the sugar cane and other crops, the mongoose was brought from India in 1872. The result was disastrous. The mongoose multiplied with frightful rapidity, destroying the rats, then preying upon poultry and even pigs, lambs and puppies, and apparently exterminating the birds with the harmless lizards and snakes that had kept down the ticks and other troublesome insects. It devoured the crops of fruit and vegetables, and even rivaled the former ravages of the rat in its destruction of sugar cane. With the dis-appearance of the reptiles, the ticks increased alarmingly, not only swarming on cattle, but becoming a plague to the human race, and these with the mongoose have long held the field in the strange battle for supremacy. A new phase in the struggle is now reported by Prof. J. E. Duerdon, curator of the Museum of Jamaica, In recent months the mongoose has been noticeably fewer in numbers, and those caught have been found to be suffering from the attacks of the ticks. Species of birds and reptiles, supposed to have been exterminated, have reappeared. The most striking change seems to be the abundance of ground lizards, recently supposed extinct, but snakes are more numerous, game is increasing, poultry and domestic animals are molested less often, rats are increasing in the cane, and ticks are diminishing. The dynasty of the mongoose is waning, the cause, however, being un-

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page is now engaged writing a story of the reconstruction

A serial story by Mary E. Wilkins has begun in Harper's Weekly. Its title is 'Jerome-A Poor Man.' Alphonse Daudet has a son, Leon, who writes. English critics affirm that M. Leon is not likely to become the rival of his

father.

A bust of Ernest Renan has been placed in Room 4 of the College de France, where the great scholar used to teach his radical views of Christianity.

Pierre Loti is writing a novel. The Paris correspondent of the Academy says: begin with-blest change!-his 'moi' is suppressed, and he has gained, if possible, in all the qualities of his precious and inimit-

The Bookman asks how should "Elia" be pronounced-with a long or a short "i." Generally, "Elia" in the United States has the long "i," and there is no rhyme in it to "Delia." It seems, however, that Lamb took the name from an Italian clerk, a fellow-worker at the India office, who was called "Ellia

The London Daily Chronicle understands that Mr. William Watson proposes to reprint his "Purple East" sonnets and his other poems on the Armenian question in a single volume, under the title of "The Year of Shame." The bishop of Hereford will contribute an introduction, and Mr. John Lane will be the publisher.

George W. Cable has accepted the editorship of Current Literature. Under this arrangement the Symposium, a monthly magazine which Mr. Cable started, will be discontinued, and all the author's time, outside of what is given to imaginative work, will be devoted to this new editor-

It has recently been stated that Swami Vivekananda has declared the very title of Rudyard Kipling's ballad, "Gunga Din," to be an impossibility. An admirer of Mr. Kipling now points out that this "impossibility occurs in an Anglo-Indian document as the name of a corporal in a native regiment at the time of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny." The outlook for poetry this year is gloomy

enough, the New York Tribune thinks. Austin announces a "Wincklemann and Other Poems, and Mr. Watson is to reprint all his Armenian hysterics, but these promises do not excite much anticipation of delight. Now that Morris is gone there is no poet left in England to be taken with seriousness, save Swinburne and Kipling.

College of Medicine is reported to be quite A collection of American poetry by an English hand is rather unusual, but I'r. W. H. Horder has succeeded in compiling volume, "The Treasury of American Sacred Song." which shows a comprehensive knowledge of our writers of religious peetry and an excellent judgment in making his selections from it. Many of our younger poets are represented, and always at their best. The book is published by Henry Frowde, London and New York.

Some light may be thrown upon the question who is the most popular American novelist by a reference to the numbers of F. Marion Crawford's novels which have been sold in the United States alone, without considering the large numbers sold in England and her colonies, or the numerous translations made into French, German, Italian and other languages. The sales of his first book, "Mr. Isaacs," for example, are now in their fifty-third thousand, while his most popular book, "Saracinesca, scores more than over ten thousand above the hundred thousand mark. The total sale of Mr. Crawford's novels in the United States has been upwards of half a million

On hearing that he had only received four votes at the recent election of the French Academy, against eight at the previous one, Emile Zola is reported to have said: "What! I have really four! I am surprised, for never expected it, having taken no part in the poll. The election was arranged befores hand, and therefore it was useless to pay any attention to it. To tell the truth, these academic elections have no effect on me. confine myself to seat vacant, and then I wait to see the result without the slightest emotion. course. I shall continue a candidate, but no longer pay the traditional visits. I paid them once, and that is enough. again a candidate for the seat of Jules limon. As regards that of M. Challemel-Lacour, the customary period of mourning has only just expired, and I shall wait a few days before coming forward for his seat. And I shall continue to go on in this Where it will lead me to, goodness only knows.'

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Count Tolstoi is fond of music, but refuses to attend any entertainment which an admission fee is demanded. Ex-Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, has added \$5,000 to his recent gift of \$25,000 to the endowment fund of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis.

It is said that of the 530 American citizens now residing in Palestine, 438 are Russian Jews, who were in this country only long enough to take out American papers and passports. One of the best-known South African mil-

lionaires has frankly told his friends that

he has no intention of ever marrying, be-

cause he knows he is so ugly that no girl would wish to marry him except for his Susan B. Anthony began to make speeches for abolition as early as 1853. Her efforts toward the emancipation of women began only after the war of the rebellion.

secured. G. W. Carmer, the owner of "The Fall of Habylon," by Rochegrosse, has been exhibiting the picture at the Masonic Temple building, in Boston. "The Fall of Babylon" was first exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1890, and it wen for its author the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

A lively old lady of 109 years, named Sarah Thomas, provides excitement for the town of Llanelly, in Wales. She possesses in her bedroom at night, as she is a dangerous somnambulist. The Princess of offices to find that Mr. McCullagh Wales sends her on her birthday as many shillings as she has lived years.

At the meeting of Sorosis in New York on Tuesday last Mrs. Jacob Hess called attention to the fact that even children are affected by the whirl of social activity, Even the babies of six." she said, "have their circles, their dancing and gymnastic asset. I asked a little friend of mine, a boy of eight, what he was going to do during the holldays, and he answered that he was to be very busy; his engagement book was full for every day.

It is announced in London that in her capacity as Governor of the Isle of Wight, Tennyson, to be erected on the cliffs at Farringford. It gives the inhabitants of the island great delight and satisfaction for princess to appear in her official role. and furthermore she is, like the Queen, a let me know at once." It may be said that passionate admirer of Tennyson's poetry, the interviewer thought that it was suf so that her unveiling of this memorial to ficient.

the late Laureate will be something much more than a perfunctory duty. Princess Beatrice herself frequently reads Tennyson aloud to the Queen.

The late Judge Thurman was invited at kneed Democrats who seriously contemplated the breaking up of the Democratic party. As soon as the old Roman comprehended the object of the meeting he promptly arose to his feet and said: "Gentlemen, this room is toe d-d small in which to break up the party." and immediately left the meeting. That was the last ever heard of the movement.

Joseph Jefferson is of the opinion, which is shared by many, that athletic training can be carried too far. He says that it "kills off more people than it cures. The strain undermines the system, forces the heart to a task far beyond its powers, and as a result there is a collapse of the life machinery long before the appointed time." Mr. Jefferson says that he met Lawrence Barrett some years ago on a street corner in Boston, and Barrett said he was waiting for a car to take him to a gymnasiur "What's the matter with walking?" said Jefferson; "that's better exercise than you will get at the gymnasium, and it will save you the trouble of going there.'

Mr. F. A. Warner, in a paper recently submitted to the Academy of Sciences, gives the following as some of the indications of longevity: The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermissicn of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicate large lungs. A pinched halfclosed nostril indicates small or weak

"Man wants but little here below"-This fact's won him renown, While woman wants a lot of things, And wants them all marked down. -Chicago Record.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Ignorant enthusiasm is the most terrible of all feroclous beasts.-Condorcet.

God has called many men to preach the gospel, but none to defend it.-Ram's Horn. It's too late to appreciate men after they have played an engagement with death. -Milan Hustler.

Man, if you are anything, walk alone, and talk to others. Do not hide yourself in the "Leisure," says the hustler, "is spare

time in which a man can do some other kind of work.-Puck. What man has done man can do, and probably will, though, as to a great deal

of it, he really shouldn't .- Puck. People who cannot distinguish between what they need and what they desire are never satisfied .- Milwaukee Journal. A man with a common poker-game look on his face is often thought to be a wise and deep thinker .- New Orleans Picayune. No matter how much a man loves a woman, she is safer if she marries him before she gets the smallpox .- New York

"The only enemies I have," explained the prodigal son to his father, "are the friends to whom I have loaned money."-Galveston

Unfortunately for the human race, few of us feel that our particular sphere is worthy of our best energies .- Milwaukee "Why," asked Love of a coquette, "did

you shut the door on me?" "That you

Many men believe themsives to have a

might wish to enter it," she replied .- E. S.

One reason why men drink so little water is because they have iron constitutions and they are afraid they may rust .- Oil City

mission in life when they are simply intrusted with an errand .- New York Commercial Advertiser. A deceased citizen of Indiana who sold his body in advance to the Fort Wayne

## cut up over the matter.-Detroit Free Press. WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD.

#### He Had a Good Deal of Gumption and Liked Both Work and Play. Woodrew Wilson, in Harper's.

George was kept at school until he was close upon sixteen; but there was ample vacation time for visiting. Mrs. Washington did not keep him at her apron strings. even lived, when it was necessary, with his brother Augustine, at the old home on Bridges creek, in order to be near the best school that was accessible, while the mother was far away on the farm that lay upon the Rappahannock. Mrs. Washington saw to it, nevertheless, that she should not lose sight of him altogether. When he was fourteen it was proposed that he should be sent to sea, as so many lads were, no doubt, from that maritime province; but the prudent mother preferred he should not leave Virginia, and the schoolng went on as before-the schooling ooks and manly sports. Every lad learned to ride-to ride colt or horse, regardless of training, gait, or temper-in that country, where no one went afoot except to catch his mount in the pasture. Every lad, black or white, bond or free, knew where to find and how to take the roving game in the forests. And young Washington, robust boy that he was, not to be daunted while that strong spirit sat in him which he got from his father and mother alike, took his apprenticeship on horseback and in the tangled woods with characteristic zest and He was, above all things else, a capable

executive boy. He loved mastery, and he relished acquiring the n of mastery in all practical affairs. His very exercise books used at school gave proof of it. They were filled, not only with the rules, formulae, diagrams and exercises of surveying, which he was taking special pains to learn, at the advice of his friends but also with careful copies of legal an mercantile papers, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, indentures, land warrants, deeds and wills, as if he meant to be a lawyer's or a merchant's clerk. would seem that, passionate and full o warm blood as he was, he conned these things as he studied the use and structure of his fowling piece, the bridle he used for his colts, his saddle girth, and the best way of mounting. He copied these forms of business as he might have copied Beverley's account of the way fox or 'possum or beaver was to be taken or the wild turkey trapped. The men ne most admired, his elder brothers, Mr. Fairfax, and the gentlemen planters who were so much at their houses, were most of them sound men of ousiness, who valued good surveying as much as they admired good horsemanship and skill in sport. They were their own merchants and looked upon forms of business paper as quite as useful as plows and hogsheads. Careful exercise in such matters might well enough accompany practice in the equally formal minuet in Virginia. And so this boy learned to show in almost everything he did the careful precision of the perfect marksman.

#### How McCullagh Worked and How He Paid.

New York Sun. The fact that Joseph B. McCullagh, late editor of the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, left no will, although his estate is value when the freedom of the slave had been at several hundred thousand dollars, will not surprise any one who knew him in his newspaper office. If he had left a will peo-ple might have wondered when he found time to draw it. He was a tireless worker and even after he became editor of the Globe-Democrat could not give up many of the routine details of office work that would naturally fall to the share of subordinates. It was said that Mr. McCullagh averaged about sixteen hours' t day. In every large newspaper office there a mass of business correspondence that is usually taken care of by all her faculties, but has to be locked up | the various departments, and it was always a surprise to men who had worked in other great deal more than his share of letter writing. Several years ago he sent to a newspaper man in this city an order for an nterview with a man whose name is known from one end of the United States to the other. Mr. McCullagh, who is credited with inventing the interview form of telling news, wrote explicit directions as to how the interview should be written. The subject of it was a theological discussion was then waxing hot in St. Louis, and that there might be no mistakes as to the point ne forwarded all the articles that his paper ad published on the subject. The man to be interview was interested in the discussion, and after reading the articles he talked to the extent of a column and a half. Mr. McCullagh sent an appreciative etter to the newspaper man. He discussed the relative merits of various kinds of interviews, and inclosed his check for \$75 which was payment at the rate of \$50 a column. "If, in view of the subject, this amount is not sufficient," he wrote.